

The Times Farmer.

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JOB PRINTING
Of every description executed in the best style and on reasonable terms.
The Farmer has a larger circulation than any other paper in this section of the State. It is now, and has been for thirty six consecutive years the official paper of the county.

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OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, meet
on the Friday, after preaching the full moon, at
every month, at Masonic Hall.
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Will promptly attend to procuring bounties and
pensions for disabled and discharged
soldiers, and to all other courts of claim for the
benefit of those disabled. (24-23)

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COUNTY RECORDER AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
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finish, fill up, and take acknowledgments of all kind
of deeds, conveyances, mortgages, and powers of
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to be used in any Court of this State; also
Protest Notes, Bills of Exchange, &c. Office, in the
County Recorder's office. (23-1)

LAWRENCE MCNEILL.

VENUE OFFICER,
THE National Tax Law requires all public vendue
to be held by a licensed auctioneer. L. MCNEILL
is the only licensed auctioneer in the West part
of the county. Address: A. MCNEILL,
Feb. 12, 1863. Philadelphia, Hager Co., Ohio.

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LEATHER, SHOEMAKERS FINDING,
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Jan. 12, 1863. Main Street, MILLERSBURG, O.

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RECESSIONS TO R. STEINBACHER & CO.
Produce and Commission Merchant,
DEALERS IN
FLOUR, GRAIN, MILL STUFFS,
SALT, FISH WHITE & WATER LIME, &c. &c.
AND PURCHASERS OF
Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Wool,
Butter, Eggs, &c. &c.
(24-24) MILLERSBURG, O.

B. B. STAFFORD.

HAS OPENED A
Wholesale Liquor Store,
IN MILLERSBURG,
where pure quality of all kinds of liquors can be
bought at the lowest city prices.
(23-1) B. B. STAFFORD.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

OF ALL KINDS.
Also, WAGON TIRE TRUCKS, &c.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.
172 Lake Street, Chicago.

GRAPE PLANTS.

THE undersigned has for sale at his Vineyard, near
Millersburg, some 200 Grape Plants, two years old
and as good a number of them are Catawba and Is-
abella. Price only 10 cents each. I have also about
1000 first class cuttings for sale at 50 cents per 1000
dressed, and several thousand second class at 25 cents per
1000.
March 2, 1863. CONRAD HATT.

VENUE OFFICER.

THE undersigned tender his services as Auctioneer to
the citizens of Holmes county. Many years ex-
perience induces me to believe that the liberal patron-
age I have heretofore received from my friends will
still be extended to me.
March 10, 1863. JAMES K. HENDERSON.

Poetry.

LEECHES.

'Tis strange, indeed, in times like these,
How many show their feeling
And love of country in a kind
Of "gentle o'er-me stealing"
One man goes prating long and loud
About our "bleeding nation"
But while the soldiers gaze around
He robs them of a nation!

Another, with long face he asks
A blessing on our forces;
He wants a chance to try his hand
In contracting for horses!
He's "loyal" to the Stars and Stripes,
He voted, too, for Jackson;
As long as his contract lasts, he says
"Ola Alee, just lay the tax on!"

Another's oldest brother went
To school with Mrs. Lincoln's;
To show his love of country he
Would furnish it with his cans!
He'd like to sup old Uncle Sam,
And try the style of bleeding;
And all the while he prates about
This damnable seceding!

Another wants a sutler's berth
To fight his "don't able";
And he'd like to do his share
By furnishing the table!
He "loves the dear old country's flag
And Yankee Doodle Dandy";
And so he shows his love for them
By selling poisoned brandy!

Go where you choose, look where you will,
You'll find these armed leeches;
In church, in Congress, on the stump,
A making "Union" speeches,
Round bar-room fires these wintry nights,
They drink their whiskey boldly;
While shiver, shiver, in the camps,
The men they clothed in shoddy!

Away with all such men as these,
Who rob our flag's defenders!
To Warren and to Lafayette
With such base leeches!
And if at all our dear old flag
Is to be rent asunder,
Let it be done by rebel hands,
And not by those of planter.

Miscellaneous.

The Church—Its Party Madness.

Reprinted from the Spirit of the Gospel and Prophecy.

It is natural enough that an organization which has ceased to be competent to the work for which it was established should, rather than to consent to disband, turn its attention to other enterprises. The different associations of laymen which have, within the past twenty years, arisen, for evangelical purposes, in the United States, owe professedly their origin to the conviction that the Church is no longer an efficient instrumentality for the conversion of mankind. It has turned away from its original intent; and, although its clergy still profess to preach the gospel, it is very evident that the principles of the gospel find any thing but a brilliant exemplification in their conduct. The holy walk, the calm and peaceful spirit, the benign and liberal philosophy, the long suffering forbearance, the charity drawing to condemn, and the sympathy listening to forgive, which the New Testament preaches and inculcates, find but a confused and spiritless caricature in the persons of those to whom its preaching is committed.

The Church is now embarked in politics. The religious seceder has departed from the Christian Israel, and it has taken on the political. To be a "Christian" seems equivalent to being a rampant and bigoted partisan. The Christian minister is a stump speaker in a house with a steeple. The bitterest party harangues come from the pulpit, and sentiments that might put barbarians to shame are delivered in what purport to be sermons, and blasphemously in the name of a holy and merciful God. Will these things ever cease? Will the Church ever return to its duty, and its ministers to the work for which they were ordained? If so, how will they return? They will return drabbed with the dirtiest mire of the world, begrimed and befouled; black with the traces of human passion upon them; staggering with the feebleness of past intoxication, to begin to rebuild, in sorrow and humiliation, the Jerusalem which their own hands have dismantled.

It is not for us to decide the question whether the Christian Church has become permanently, or only temporarily defunct as to its original office. It is doubtless within the power of the Almighty to evangelize the world without its assistance; nor are we aware that it has any title to continue, except that which grows out of the services which it performs. The candlestick that refuses to enlighten may be removed out of its place; and He who is able from the very stones to raise up seed unto Abraham, will not want for instruments fit for the purpose, whenever he has a work that needs to be accomplished. If there is a hell for any, the false prophet and the false priest will be entitled to the worst corner, nor will the more official commission screen the offender from its terrors and retribution.

Having embarked in politics, it is natural that the clergy should seek to depose their ancient in favor of their new confession of faith. In ecclesiastical bodies the old creed of Christianity seems to have become obsolete in the light of the new dispensation. The question is now not whether the candidate for holy orders believes in God, or in the fundamental doctrine of Christianity, but whether he belongs to the right political party; not whether he will faithfully preach the Gospel to those who may be his hearers, but whether he holds in proper subordination the relation of master and servant in the Confederacy; not whether he accepts the Bible but whether he accepts the President; not whether he believes in the infallibility of Mr. Lincoln as an infallible rule of faith and practice, nor whether he subscribes to the constitution of the Church, but whether he indorses the platform revealed at Chicago.

Party Abolition having begun in the Methodist Church, it is natural to look there for its first culmination. And judging from the proceedings of a recent Conference of that connection in New York, it seems to have pretty nearly culminated. The following paragraph from the *Tribune's* report of the acts of that body, shows how far, in one respect, those men of God were willing to go in the proscription:

"A large number of persons attended the session of the Methodist Episcopal Conference yesterday. After the usual religious exercises, eleven candidates were received on trial for the ministry. Mr. Philip Germond, of Connecticut, having served his customary probation of two years, applied for admission into the ministry, whereupon an exciting debate ensued, several members of the Conference declaring that he was not loyal to the Government, and very justly concluding that a Copperhead could not be a Christian. As a matter of course, Mr. Cattell or Kettell, who voted against the loyal resolutions of the Conference, came to his rescue assisted by a Mr. E. W. Clark. It was stated by one of the ministers that Mr. Germond had refused to indorse loyal resolutions adopted by his Church in Connecticut. His objection was based on the ground that the resolutions were in favor of unconditional loyalty. Like all men of encephalic proclivities, he desired to change that word for one that would not sound so harshly to rebel ears. We are happy to say that the motion to receive him was rejected by a majority vote."

No objection was made to the religious character of the candidate—none to his opinions—none to his faithfulness. He had simply tried, on a former occasion, to take the bitterness out of a proscription resolution. There does not seem to have been even an examination into the facts of the case, or a hearing of the reason for the act of which complaint was made. It was enough that he was suspected to be a Democrat, and "a Copperhead can not be a Christian."

It is evident the people of Democratic opinions have no business in churches where those opinions are denounced as heretical and unchristian. If there is salvation for them, it is not there. As a party organization, if they cannot subscribe to its platform, it is their duty to withdraw. If they seek salvation thro' the church, they should go to such an one as teaches and acts and breathes the religious spirit. We are advising what thousands have done, and thousands more will do. The church is falling to pieces. Multitudes of the pious and the worthy are fleeing from it as from concentrated malice and practical pollution. Real Christians must build altars for themselves, and leave these mad and roaring priests to come to their sense by finding themselves in solitude, with none whom they can either mislead or annoy.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

A Sensible Speech.

We are glad that Massachusetts had one man of common sense in the last Congress. Judge Thomas, though a Republican frequently gives utterance to reasonable and conservative views. We make the following extract from his speech on the negro soldier bill:

Mr. Speaker, let me now turn to another feature of this bill, the term of enlistment. It provides for the enlistment of men for a period of five years. Why five years? I think there is more significance in that word "five" in this bill than all in other words written in it. Its possible objects are not written. Do you mean to say to the country that it is your expectation, your reasonable expectation to make enlistments for your army, that this year is to continue for a period of five years longer? Do you mean to say to the country that on this first scale on which the war is presented, and at the expense of treasure and life at which it is presented, you expect to carry it on for five years more? If such be your expectation, it is just and manly say so. If such be not your expectation, pray add nothing to the anxiety and alarm of the people.

Mr. Speaker, if the object of this war is restoration, that involves a state of things, present or future, which will soon be developed and felt. A war for the restoration proceeds upon the ground that you will find in the rebel States, as your army advances and protection is made possible, men who are ready to rally again under the blessed flag of the Union and to return to their allegiance to the national Government. If that feeling exists and is developed certainly it will be developed before the lapse of five years; never by this instrument, lay, never. But if the object of this war is not restoration; if the purpose and object of this war are—as sometimes declared in the heart and brilliant rhetoric gentlemen on your left—subjugation, extermination, the re-colonization of the whole rebel territory, then your term of enlistment is altogether too short—altogether too short.

If, Mr. Speaker, the object of the extermination, there is not one of these pages, snatched prematurely from his mothers arms or cradle, who will live to see the end. You have been waging the war two years, and yet the number of inhabitants in the rebel States to-day is larger than it was when the war began. You cannot, probably, if you would, and you would not if you could, carry on a war with fierceness and severity that would destroy life as rapidly as it germinates.

Men, in war even, will marry and women be given in marriage; children will be born to them, and mothers will hold them to their flowing breast as the storm sweeps by. The angel of life will triumph over the angel of death. Such is the blessed economy of God. The extermination of eight millions of people, with the use of all our power and all our resources, is a moral and physical impossibility. Of this war, if it is carried on for extermination, neither you nor I, Mr. Speaker, may hope to see its close but in one way, the intervention of other nations, to stay its ravages. Who talks of a war of extermination is simply mad."

INDIAN ARROWS.—The Californian Indians poison their arrows by irritating a rattlesnake and then thrusting forward a fresh deer's liver, which it will bite. After it has bitten repeatedly, the latter is buried and allowed to putrify. It is then dug up, the arrow head is dipped in it and allowed to dry. An arrow thus poisoned will kill a man, a horse, or an ox, in twenty-four hours, or less time.

The Old Know Nothing and the New League Conspiracy, Stylized as the National Union League Association—Constitution of the Grand Council of Ohio.

Columbus: GLESS, TRIMBLE & HEIDE, PR. 1863.

For the purpose of binding together all loyal men of all trades and professions in a common union to maintain the power, glory and integrity of the Government of the United States, the Grand Council of U. S. A., within and for the State of Ohio, do ordain and establish the following

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. This organization shall consist of one State Council and such Subordinate Councils as the State Council may from time to time authorize.

Section 2. The President of, and one special representative from the Subordinate Councils, shall constitute the State Council; such special representatives to be elected by ballot by the members of their respective Councils.

Section 3. As soon as practicable after the adoption of this Constitution, the President of the parent Council shall call a meeting of the Presidents and special representatives of the Subordinate Councils, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization of the State Council under the constitution.

Section 4. Until the organization of the State Council, as provided in the foregoing sections, the parent Council in the city of Columbus shall continue the State Council, and all the officers of said parent Council shall continue members of the State Council until the first regular meeting in July.

Section 5. The State Council shall meet semi-annually in the city of Columbus in July and January, and at such other times and places as may be ordered by the Grand President, and the members shall decide their own adjournment.

Section 6. The regular election of officers of the State Council shall be held annually at the meeting in July.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. The officers of the State Council shall consist of a Grand President, Grand Vice President, Grand Marshal, Grand Secretary, Grand Treasurer, Grand Chaplain, Grand Herald and Grand Sentinel, who shall be elected by ballot by majority of the members present at the first meeting of the State Council, and hold their offices until the first regular meeting in July next succeeding their election. The Grand President, Grand Vice President, Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer shall reside in the city of Columbus.

Section 2. The duties of the officers shall be as follows: Those of the Grand President, Grand Vice President, Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer shall be the same as is usual in other deliberative bodies. The Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer shall make official reports to the State Council at the regular semi-annual meetings in July and January. The duties of the Grand Marshal shall be to examine the credentials of the Presidents and special representatives of the Subordinate Councils at each meeting of the State Council, before any business is transacted, and to receive and convey such messages as the State Councils may require. The duties of the Grand Chaplain, Grand Herald and Grand Sentinel shall be those set forth in the Ritual.

Section 3. All vacancies of officers of the State Council or in Subordinate Councils shall be filled by a vote of the members present at any regular meeting; or in case of temporary absence of any officer, his place may be filled by a pro tempore appointment by the members present.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1. The Grand President, Grand Vice President, Grand Secretary, Grand Treasurer and the Past Grand Treasurer, and Grand Secretary of the State Council, and the corresponding officers of the Subordinate Councils shall constitute an Executive Committee of the State and Subordinate Councils, respectively, to act in cases of emergency, and to transact business when there is not a quorum present at any regular or called meeting of such Councils, and their action shall be ratified at a subsequent meeting.

Section 2. Three members of the Executive Committee, including either the Grand President or Grand Secretary of the State Council, or either of the corresponding officers of the Subordinate Councils shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

Section 3. There shall be a financial committee consisting of three members of the State Council, one or more of whom shall audit all bills referred to such committee by vote of the Council.

Section 4. The Committee named in the last section shall be appointed by the Grand President, by and with the advice and consent of the State Council, at the regular meeting in July of each year; and the Grand President shall likewise designate all select Committees authorized by the Council.

Section 5. There shall be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Council in the City of Columbus on Friday evening of each week, or at such other times and places as may be ordered by the Grand President.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1. All Charters for forming Subordinate Councils shall be obtained from this State Council, and all applications therefor must be made to the Grand Secretary of the State Council, and must be accompanied with proper credentials and CHARTER FEE OF FIVE DOLLARS. Subordinate Councils can only be formed, except as hereinafter provided by dispensation to an authorized delegate of the State Council, transmitted to the Grand Secretary, stating the name and location of such Council and the President and Secretary elected by it, shall be necessary to procure a charter.

Section 2. The number of officers of Subordinate Councils shall be the same as in the State Councils. They shall be elected at such times and for such terms as the Subordinate Councils may by rule

prescribe, and their duties, besides those set forth in the Ritual, shall be the same as those usually pertaining to such offices in other organizations, and shall have the same reference to Subordinate Councils as the duties of the corresponding officers of the State Council have with reference to the latter.

Section 3. All persons of eighteen years of age and upwards, may upon satisfactory examination become members of this organization.

Section 4. All initiations in Subordinate Councils shall take place by and with the authority of the officers of such Council, in strict accordance with the Ritual.

Section 5. Any Subordinate Council, located in a county seat, may by vote of the members present at a regular or called meeting, delegate one or more of its members to organize a Subordinate Council in any township of the county in which a Council shall not have been previously instituted; but the charter of such Council so organized, shall be procured from the State Council, as provided in the first section of this article.

Section 6. All Subordinate Councils shall be in direct correspondence with and under the supervision of the State Council, and subject to be disbanded by it for non-compliance with any of its rules or decrees; but shall have power to adopt their own Constitution and By-Laws, consistent with this Constitution and the objects of this organization.

Section 7. Infidelity to the objects of this organization shall be sufficient cause for the expulsion of a member at any meeting of the Council to which he belongs, by a vote of a majority of the members present.

Section 8. All cases of expulsion, with the reasons therefor, must be immediately reported to the State Council.

Section 9. A RECORD OF THE NAMES AND DOINGS OF ALL DISLOYAL PARTIES OR SYMPATHIZERS WITH THE PRESENT REBELLION, TOGETHER WITH THE EVIDENCE OF THEIR DISLOYALTY, SHOULD BE KEPT BY THE SECRETARY OF EACH SUBORDINATE COUNCIL, AND AS OFTEN AS ONCE A MONTH A TRANSCRIPT OF SUCH RECORD SHOULD BE FORWARDED TO THE STATE COUNCIL.

ARTICLE V.

Section 1. All communications from a Subordinate Council to the State Council should be addressed to the Grand Secretary, and all communications or decrees from the State Council must be carefully received by the Subordinate Councils, and preserving them, after their contents have been ascertained and entered upon its records.

Section 2. By-Laws not conflicting with this Constitution, may be adopted by the State and Subordinate Councils, for the government of the same, by a vote of the majority of the members present at any regular meeting.

Section 3. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, after a week's notice of the proposed amendment has been given in open Council.

The Blacks.

The indifferent success of Gov. Andrew in filling up from all parts of the United States the negro brigade which he was authorized to raise in Massachusetts, suggests to practical minds that the negroes will not come into the conflict for the "redemption" in spite of the earnest adjurations addressed to them by Governor Johnson and by Frederick Douglass; in spite of the liberal bounty offered; and more than all, in spite of the opportunity "to strike a blow in vindication of their manhood," they "shrink" from the inspiring summons. We do not wonder at it. Our only wonder is that Mr. Chase, in the presence of such facts should exclaim: "The American blacks must be called into this conflict," as though any body in the loyal States was preventing them from being called. If the Government does not straightway put as many blacks into the field as it wants, we wish it to be understood that the fault does not rest at the doors of any body but the Administration in "shrink" from employing them, or of the negroes themselves in "shrink" from being employed.—*National Intelligencer*.

The Best Whitewash.

The editor of the *Rural New Yorker* believes this recipe will make the best whitewash.

White chalk is the best substitute for lime as a whitewash. A very fine and brilliant whitewash preparation of chalk is called "Paris White." This we buy at the drug stores for three cents a pound retail. For each sixteen pounds of Paris white, we procure half a pound of the white transparent glue, costing twenty-five cents, fifty cents a pound. The sixteen pounds of Paris white is about as much as a person will use in a day. It is prepared as follows: The glue is covered with cold water at night, and in the morning is carefully heated without scorching, until dissolved. The Paris white is stirred in with hot water enough to give it the proper milky consistency for applying to the walls, and the dissolved glue is then added and thoroughly mixed. It is then applied with a brush like the common lime white wash. Except on every dark and smoky walls and ceilings, a single coat is sufficient. It is nearly equal in brilliancy to "fine white," a far more expensive article.

GOOD COUNSEL.—The *Albany Argus* says: "If there are any whose minds revert to other than peaceful modes of redress for the wrongs inflicted upon the country at this time, let them be adjured to take counsel of wisdom, and to exercise that patient forbearance and true patriotism which looks alone to the ballot box as the arbiter of our destinies. If this mode of relief is slow, it is nevertheless, sure, and it has the virtue of requiring no sacrifice of life or principle for the accomplishment of the most momentous reforms."

Telegraphs to Europe—The Atlantic and Siberian Routes.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

Mr. Field has already obtained subscriptions of more than \$250,000 to the Atlantic cable enterprise. The subscribers number over three hundred of our leading merchants and business men. The latest advices from England state that over \$1,000,000 has been subscribed there, and that no doubt existed as to the raising the balance of the levy before it was wanted. That the great international undertaking will now be proceeded with at an early day is beyond a question, as the sum fixed upon by the company at the basis of operations—\$1,500,000—is now so nearly raised. All the surveys having been made, it only remains to construct the cable and lay it. Experiments are being conducted in England for the purpose of ascertaining the comparative merits of steel, flax, and one or two other articles in the external structure of the cable, with a view to obtain the best possible combination of strength and compactness, although the kind now in use is perfectly adapted for the Atlantic cable, as well as for the great European submarine lines. Mr. Field has received from Glass, Elliot & Co. a curious and instructive collection of specimens of all the cables—thirty-one in number—hitherto laid by them. They illustrate progressive steps of improvements which have been made in this branch of applied science.

One more successful submarine cable is now to be added to the long list. It is a single line which has just been laid between Sardinia and Sicily, a distance of 211 miles.

The same paper says: A few days ago a message of about twenty-five lines was sent from San Francisco to St. Petersburg via New York and the steamer to England, and thence telegraphed to its destination. A reply was obtained in 31 days, nearly all of which was consumed in the voyage across the Atlantic. The primary object was to demonstrate the practicability of sending messages on business between the extreme end of the telegraph on the Pacific coast and the edge of the business world of Europe, in the depth of winter. In noticing this extraordinary performance, the *Alta California* remarks as follows:

"There is every probability that, before a great while, we shall be in communication with Europe by way of British Columbia and the Russian territory on the Pacific. During the coming spring and summer, a telegraph line will be completed to Portland, Oregon. The wire and insulators are on hand in the store-room of the State Telegraph Company, and the poles partly set up. There is every reason to believe that the line will be extended also this season from Portland, via Puget Sound, to Victoria, in Vancouver's Island."

"The Russian government has completed a line of telegraph as far as Irkutsk, in Eastern Siberia, and from reliable authority we learn that that government will strive to complete the wire to the mouth of the Amoor River this coming summer. Should these lines, then, be completed as herein stated, the gap to be filled in between the Russian Possessions and Victoria will not long remain open. We look forward to a continuous line of telegraph from New York to London via San Francisco, before the successful laying and working of an Atlantic Cable. The Overland Telegraph has worked through the snows and storms of two winters, and has proven that they are not insurmountable obstacles."

Irkutsk, the capital of Eastern Siberia, is the point at which the whole of the overland trade from Nishni-Novgorod, Moscow, and St. Petersburg must become concentrated, and will soon be, if it is not already, connected by railroad with Tschita, the highest navigable spot on the Amoor for steamers, and distant from the Pacific Ocean 2,000 miles. The intermediate territory (a vast tract containing a population of about 340,000, the whole of which is subject to the Russian Emperor), endowed with a liberal commercial system and opened to immigration on a proper and reasonable footing, will soon become one of the most interesting and important countries in Asia, and cannot fail to develop its resources with benefit to the Emperor and the trade of other nations."

True and Noble Words.

Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, the new Senator from Pennsylvania, an original Webster and Clay whig we believe, writes of the restoration of the Democratic party to power as follows:

"That this party, with an old history identified with the glories of the country binding it to sympathy and affection in every quarter, with no selfish, local, or fanatical passions to weaken or mislead it, with a generous, even-handed, impartial, time tried creed, conformed to the Constitution, and springing naturally from its principles—this party, thus qualified to speak to the whole land, and to be heard with affection and diffidence, can and will command these wild waves of human passion to be still; and rejecting alike the fanaticism of Boston and of Charleston, rebind these great States together in enduring bonds of interest and sympathy."

AN INTERESTING OCCUPATION FOR A YOUNG MAN.

The latest sensation in Paris is a young man who has a perfect genius for making and fitting women's dresses.

He not only makes the ladies' dresses, but he puts the dresses on the ladies. Sometimes as many as fifty carriages are in front of his door at the same time, the feminine owners being up stairs having their dresses put on. For cutting a dress he charges \$10; for dressing a lady he charges \$15; for fitting her for a dinner and for a party, \$25.

"DISLOYAL PRACTICES."—A woman who marries a man from 35 to 45 years of age, thereby exempting him from liability to serve in the first class of conscripts, is regarded as guilty of disloyal practices.

Position in sleeping.

[From the Journal of Health.]

It is better to go to sleep on the right side, for then the stomach is very much in the position of a bottle turned upside down, and the contents of